

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
WEST PALM BEACH DIVISION

MARGARETTE DUVERGER

Plaintiff,
vs.

CASE NO: 0:25-cv-60378-DMM

UNITED REALTY GROUP, INC., a
Florida coporation

Defendant(s).

DEFENDANT UNITED REALTY GROUP, INC'S MOTION TO DISMISS
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT WITH PREJUDICE

COMES NOW, UNITED REALTY GROUP, INC. ("United Realty Group" or "URG"), by and through its undersigned counsel, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12, and other applicable law, hereby files its Motion to Dismiss with Prejudice Plaintiff, MARGARETTE DUVERGER'S ("DUVERGER") TCPA Class Action Complaint, and in support thereof states as follows:

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Duverger filed her Complaint against United Realty Group under one cause of action for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("***TCPA***"), 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, 64.1200. Notwithstanding, First Cause of Action is barred, as a matter of law, because Duverger provided express, written consent to be contacted (the "*Consent*"). *[A true and correct copy of Duverger's Consent is attached as Exhibit "A" – Copy of URG Agent Juan Urbina Introduction Page of Private Website]*

More specifically, Duverger, gave her prior "Express Consent" to be contacted by Juan Urbina when she knowingly, willingly and intentionally signed onto Mr. Urbina's private website (www.findyourhome123now.com) to enter information and conduct searches, and receive information on real estate properties. To conduct searches, Duverger was required to provide her private information; including most importantly, her private cell phone number ending with the

last 4-Digits of (9074), the same cell phone number she allegedly registers on the DNC List, to create an account. Furthermore, Duverger entered information for properties she was interested in and wanted information.

On the same introductory page of Juan Urbina's private website, where Duverger provides her information and cell phone number (9074) it states very clearly:

"By providing your number, you are expressly consenting, in writing, to receive telemarketing and other messages, including artificial or prerecorded voices via automated calls and texts...at the number you provided above, about real estate related topics".

Additionally, Defendant have in their possession documented evidence that Plaintiff Duverger signed on , entered and created an account on Juan Urbina's private website on **October 4, 2024** and then terminated her account on **December 24, 2024**. Please note, any calls and/or texts referred to in Plaintiff Duverger's Complaint from Mr. Urbina to the Plaintiff was solely during the above-referenced time period where she provided express, written consent to receive calls and text messages. *[A true and correct copy of Duverger's Consent is attached as Exhibit "B" – Copy of Tracking Information for Margarete Duverger's account created by her on URG Agent Juan Urbina's Private Website]*

Defendant's request the Court to take judicial notice, that after Plaintiff terminated her account on December 24, 2024, she received NO further calls or texts from Mr. Urbina.

This Court has discretion to consider "Duverger's Consent" to determine whether or not United Realty Group is liable as a matter of law.¹

¹ *Jones v. Automobile Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.*, 917 F. 2d 1528, 1531 (11th Cir. 1990) ("It is within the judge's discretion to decide whether to consider matters outside of the pleadings that are presented to the court."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d); *see also Shuler v. Board of Trustees of University of Alabama*, 2012 WL 2533524, *2 (11th Cir. July 3, 2012) (finding no error with district court's election to treat motion to dismiss as one for summary judgment)

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS OF THE COMPLAINT

1. Duverger filed her Class Action Complaint against United Realty Group, alleging violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, 64.1200 (Count I).
2. Duverger claims she is the sole owner and exclusive user of her cell phone ending with last 4-digits 9074.[Complaint ¶ 33]
3. Duverger claims she has owned her cell phone for 10 years and she registered her cell phone on the Do Not Call List on October 10, 2006 [Complaint ¶¶ 34-35].
4. Duverger alleges her cell phone is used for only personal use to make and receive calls from friends and family, and not for business purposes [Complaint ¶¶ 36-39].
5. **Duverger alleges “incorrectly” that she has never listed her cell phone publicly as a business contact number** [Complaint ¶ 41].
6. Plaintiff Duverger alleges “incorrectly” in her complaint that on October 4, 2024 at 12:56PM she received two (2) unsolicited back-to-back calls to her cell phone from 954-799-5856 and that she did not answer the calls [Complaint ¶¶42-44].
7. Duverger alleges that the number 954-799-5856 belongs to Juan Urbina, Jr of United Realty Group [Complaint ¶ 42].
8. Plaintiff Duverger alleges “incorrectly” that on October 7, 2024 at 7:16PM and 7:17PM, she received an two (2) unsolicited text from to her cell phone from 833-657-2861[Complaint ¶ 45].
9. Duverger alleges “incorrectly” that the above calls and texts were “unsolicited” and caused her harm because they were an annoyance, nuisance, and invasion of privacy, occupied her phone line, and disturbed the use and enjoyment of her phone. [Complaint ¶ 53].

10. Duverger seeks order certifying this case as a class action, actual and statutory penalties, treble and injunctive relief pursuant to the TCPA based upon purported unsolicited calls and texts made to her cell phone under 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5), 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200 [Complaint ¶¶ 66-67 & Prayer for Relief].

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). This pleading standard “demands more than an unadorned, the- defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* Pleadings must contain “more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. “Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557).

“[O]nly a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief survives a motion to dismiss.” *Id.* at 679. To meet this plausibility standard, a plaintiff must plead facts that allow a court to “draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* at 678. “The mere possibility the defendant acted unlawfully is insufficient to survive a motion to dismiss.” *Henry v. Jones*, 484 F. App’x 290, 291 (11th Cir. 2012).

When reviewing a motion to dismiss, a court must construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and take the factual allegations as true. *See Brooks v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Fla., Inc.*, 116 F.3d 1364, 1369 (11th Cir. 1997). But pleadings that “are no more

than conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth. While legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual allegations.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679.

ARGUMENT

A. Duverger Provided Express, Written Consent to be Contacted, By Telemarketing and Other Messages, Including Artificial or Prerecorded Voice Via Automated Calls and Texts...at The Number She Provided When She Intentionally Signed Up and Created An Account On Juan Urbina’s Private Website.

Duverger is not entitled to relief under the TCPA because she provided prior, express written consent to be contacted. [*See* Ex. A]. This Court may utilize its discretion to consider “Duverger’s Consent” and dispose of Count I as a matter of law. “It is within the judge’s discretion to decide whether to consider matters outside of the pleadings that are presented to the court.” *Jones v. Automobile Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.*, 917 F. 2d 1528, 1531 (11th Cir. 1990); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d).

If a court considers matters outside of the pleadings, all that is required is that the Court “comply with the requirements of Rule 56” and provide the non- movant with ten (10) days’ notice of its intent to treat a motion to dismiss as one for summary judgment. *Id.* at 1532; *see also Shuler v. Board of Trustees of University of Alabama*, 2012 WL 2533524, *2 (11th Cir. July 3, 2012) (finding no error with district court’s election to treat motion to dismiss as one for summary judgment). “Once the notice required by Rules 12(b) and 56 have been given, the Court may properly consider the converted motion for summary judgment and any materials in support of or in opposition to the motion as of a certain day.” *Id.* (citing *Griffith v. Wainwright*, 772 F. 2d 822, 825 (11th Cir. 1985)). Upon this Court’s consideration of *Exhibit “A”*, it should determine, as a matter of law, that Count I is barred. This Court may additionally bar Count I because Duverger

provided prior express consent when she knowingly and intentionally signed onto and created for real property searches on Juan Urbina, Jr's private website, which website on the introduction logon page stated:

"By providing your number, you are expressly consenting, in writing, to receive telemarketing and other messages, including artificial or prerecorded voices via automated calls and texts...at the number you provided above, about real estate related topics".

Duverger Provided Express Written Consent Barring Count I

Duverger provided express written consent to be contacted. [See Ex. A]. However, Duverger's Complaint falsely alleges that she "never listed her cell phone publicly as a business contact number" [Complaint ¶ 41] and falsely alleges she never provided any express, written consent providing authorization permitting or allowing the placement of prerecorded sales or marketing calls." The TCPA defines prior express written consent as any "agreement, in writing, that authorizes the caller to deliver or cause to be delivered to the person called advertisements or telemarketing messages . . . and the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes such advertisements or telemarketing messages." 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(9).

Here, and contrary to Duverger's false, conclusory allegations, the Consent executed by Duverger explicitly states that she agreed to receive telemarketing and other messages, including artificial or prerecorded voices via automated calls and texts...at the number you provided above, about real estate related topics from Juan Urbina, Jr. when she knowingly, willingly and intentionally provided her personal information, including her cell phone number ending in 9074 on Juan Urbina's private website. The Consent also included Morris' telephone number. [*Id.*]. On this basis alone, Count I is precluded as a matter of law and should be dismissed *with prejudice*. See e.g. *Jordan v. ER Solutions, Inc.*, 900 F. Supp. 2d 1323, 1327 (S.D. Fla. 2012)

(finding, as a matter of law, that Plaintiff gave express, written consent that precluded liability under the TCPA); 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).

Prior Express Consent under the TCPA

“The TCPA does not provide a definition for ‘express consent’; however, Congress delegated to the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”), the authority to make rules and regulations to implement the TCPA.” *Murphy v. DCI Biologicals Orlando, LLC*, 2013 WL 6865772, *5 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 31, 2013) (citing 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)). The FCC has stated “any telephone subscriber who releases his or her telephone number has, in effect, given prior express consent to be called” *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Report and Order, 7 F.C.C.R. 8752, 8768 ¶ 29, 1992 WL 690928 (Oct. 16, 1992).

Additionally, any caller can “obtain consent through an intermediary.” *Mais v. Gulf Coast Collection Bureau, Inc.*, 768 F.3d 1110, 1123 (11th Cir. 2014) (finding prior express consent provided despite phone number being furnished to caller through intermediary) (citing *In re Groupme, Inc./Skype comms S.A.R.L. Petition*, 29 FCCRcd. 3442, 3447 (2014)) (“[W]e clarify that a consumer’s prior express consent may be obtained through and conveyed by an intermediary”).

Courts have consistently upheld this form of prior express consent and disposed of claims where customers have furnished their contact information to a provider. *See e.g. Murphy*, 2013 WL 6865772, at *5 (granting Motion to Dismiss and finding TCPA claim failed because Murphy “provided his number” to the caller); *Latner v. Mount Sinai Health System, Inc.*, 879 F.3d 52, 55 (2d Cir. 2018) (affirming judgment on the pleadings because “Latner provided his cell phone number [constituting] prior express consent”); *Lardner v. Diversified Consultants Inc.*, 17 F. Supp. 3d 1215, 1224 (S.D. Fla. 2014) (“Prior express consent can be shown by demonstrating

that plaintiff provided her cell phone number to T-Mobile ”); Cavero v. Franklin Collection Serv., Inc., 2012 WL 279448, at *3 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 31, 2012) (finding prior express consent where original creditor provided business records showing plaintiff provided his cell phone number).

Therefore, upon this Court’s consideration of Duverger’s Consent, there is absolutely no dispute that Duverger furnished her telephone number to Juan Urbina, Jr. and provided express consent for Juan Urbina, Jr. to contact her.

Count I Also Fails to State a Claim for Injunctive Relief

Additionally, Duverger’s complaint fails to state an entitlement to injunctive relief because Duverger fails to allege that there is an immediate threat of future harm. Requests for injunctive relief under the TCPA require that a plaintiff sufficiently plead “a real and immediate threat of future harm.” *Schaevitz v. Braman Hyundai, Inc.*, 437 F. Supp. 3d 1237, 1251 (S.D. Fla. 2019) (citing *Elend v. Basham*, 471 F.3d 1199, 1207 (11th Cir. 2006)). “The binding precedent in [the Eleventh Circuit] is clear that for an injury to suffice for prospective relief, it must be imminent.” *Id.* In other words, a claim for injunctive relief under the TCPA should be dismissed if it fails to allege that a plaintiff or any member of the putative class “will ever again receive another.

CONCLUSION

For the above stated reasons, United Realty Group, Inc. respectfully requests this Court enter an Order granting this Motion to Dismiss and dismissing the Complaint in its entirety *with prejudice*, including any purported class action brought by Margarete Duverger.

WHEREFORE, Defendant, United Realty Group, Inc., respectfully requests the Court enter an Order Granting the Motion to Dismiss, dismissing all of Duverger’s claims *with prejudice*.

Respectfully submitted,

Duane E. Baum, Esq.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion to Vacate Clerk's Default was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, on this **25th** day of **April, 2025**; which will send notification of such filing upon the following attorneys of record: Avi R. Kaufman, Esq. (kaufman@kaufmanpa.com), Attorney for the Plaintiff, Kaufman, P.A., 237 S. Dixie Highway, Floor 4, Coral Gables, Florida 33133.

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LOCAL RULE 7.1(a)(3)(A) and (B) CERTIFICATION

The undersigned counsel, pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(a)(3)(A) and 7.1(a)(3)(B), certifies that the undersigned counsel, prior to filing this Motion, made reasonable efforts to confer with counsel for Plaintiff by email and through follow-up telephone call on April 25, 2025, but counsel was unable to resolve the present issues and respectfully, counsel for Plaintiff Duverger did not reply to undersign counsel's email and/or telephone calls.

Respectfully submitted,

By: *Duane E. Baum, Esq.*

EXHIBIT “A”

Free Access

Access full property details and exclusive listings.

*First Name

*Last Name

*Email

*Phone Number (Used as Password)

[Continue to Photos >](#)

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By clicking continue or sign up, you agree to our linked [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

By providing your number, you are expressly consenting, in writing, to receive telemarketing and other messages, including artificial or prerecorded voices, via automated calls or texts from findyourhome123now.com at the number you provided above, about real estate related topics. This consent is not required to purchase any good or service. Message and data rates may apply, frequency varies. Text HELP for help or STOP to cancel.

EXHIBIT “B”